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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

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brother and himself. The work is pub lished and copyrighted in England and the United States by special arrangement with the Daudet family, the translation from the French being done by Charles De Kay. Lit-

The Wheel of God.

tle, Brown & Co.

George Egerton is a woman writer, and her latest story, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is called "The Wheel of God." The title is in itself odd enough to sell the book, and the author's reputation, based on her clever work in "Keynotes," "Discords," etc., will attract many readers to this new story. The tale is that of a girl's fight against fate. She is ground around and crushed by the relentless "wheel of God" until one wonders why the author doesn't happen on to the fact that wheels have their top as well as their underside. In attempting to depict the American briskness the story is successful, but this excellence is marred by the use of a dialect that was never heard in this country. The story opens in Dublin, jumps to New York and then to London, and its incidents are given in too jerky a fashion, making it difficult to keep pace with them. The different characters are drawn with force and clearness. In this respect George Egerton's work is admirable. And where the vein of strained, morbid impressionism is dropped the story takes on a real charm.

The Fight for Santiago.

The future historian will find abundant temporaneous accounts by eyewitnesses and opecial correspondents. In fact, the work ticipated by that of the historians of the present. To the books of this class already published is added "The Fight for Santiago: The Story of the Soldier in the Cuban Campaign from Tampa to the Surrender. by Stephen Bonsal. It is a careful, dispassionate and able summing up of the whole campaign by a writer who went all through It himself. It is said that American officers who commanded at Santiago have expressed the opinion that Mr. Bonsal's is the clearest and best account of the campaign that has been written. The text is aided by two large maps and a number of full-page illustrations. Doubleday & McClure Company.

John Sullivan Dwight.

The world has heard as much as it cares to about the Brook Farm experiment of nearly fifty years ago, but every now and notable person. It figures in the "Life of John Sullivan Dwight. Brook Farmer, Editor, and Critic of Music," by George W. Cooke. The greater part and best part of Mr. Dwight's life was devoted to music. A biography of him on a comprehensive plan would be a history of music in Boston from 1840 to 1890, and while this one does not attempt that much, it does present an interesting outline of his connection with the development of musical taste and culture. Outside of this work he was a man of interesting and amiable but not forceful character. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Exotics and Retrospectives.

The title of this book by Lafcadio Hearn does not, in its imaginative vagueness, conidea of the character of the contents, but perhaps no title could have been found that would. The author's knowledge of Japanese life, character, philosophy and cult is doubtless unequaled by that of any other American, and in this volume he draws upon it for the production of some very interesting sketches. His Oriental and imagnative style fits well with the country and people of whom he writes; and the sketches seem to carry the very atmosphere of Japanese life. Mr. Hearn is now lecturer on English literature in the Imperial Univers-Tokio, and apparently as familiar with Japanese language as he is with the English. Little, Brown & Co.

America in Hawaii.

In this work Mr. Edmund J. Carpenter gives a history of United States influence in the Hawaiian islands. There is no attempt to set forth the material resources or the strategic importance of the islands, but their history from the earliest time and the coming of the missionaries down to the annexation to the United States is given in a clear and consecutive manner. The author makes no attempt to conceal his convictions. He is an American and an annexationist, and believes American influence in Hawaii has from the beginning been in the interest of civilization. The book is a real contribution to history. Boston: Small,

By way of assisting those persons who good taste, Oliver Coleman offers a little volume of advice on the subject, illustrating his text with drawings showing the interior of many dwellings. Some of these are of rooms expensively fitted up, some otherwise. The author gives a chapter to each of the different rooms of a house, and in other pages discusses floors, woods, ornaments, lighting, walls, etc. The volume will be of undoubted use to the class whom it is intended to serve. Published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.

Poems by Julia Ward Howe.

"From Sunset Ridge" is the title given Ward Howe, the poetic allusion evidently being to the author's approach to the sun-Some of the poems in the lume are old and others new. The collection opens appropriately with the "Battle Hymn of the Republic"-"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord, etc. Some of the other poems relate to the civil war period, but much the largest number deal with local, personal or sentimental themes. They cover a wide variety of topics and are full of brightness and pure sentiment. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Plains and Uplands of Old France. drops down in the midst of old France and starts on an interesting jaunt to some quaint and interesting places. The author, Henry C. Green, evidently had an artist's or a poet's taste for getting off of beaten tracks and finding places and people out of the ordinary. These are described in a spirit of keen sympathy with the simple, primitive he encountered, and occasionally he drops from good prose into good verse. For an unpretentious little book it is de-cidedly readable. Boston: Small, Maynard

Where to Educate.

This is essentially a reference book for the use of such persons as are seeking ininstitutions. It contains condensed information regarding more than three thousand private schools and colleges in the United states. The book is edited by Grace Powers Thomas, who has had wide experience in educational work. Aside from its value as a book of reference, it contains an interest ing essay on "The Private School," by Mr. Arthur Gilman, and one on "How to Teach English." by Frederick L. Knowles. Boston: Brown & Co.

A Floral Fantasy.

Walter Crane. The drawings carry out the fentastic idea of flowers masking like The artist's quaint fancies cannot be described; the pictures must be seen to be appreciated, but personification of the flowors is readily suggested by such old-fashned blossoms as "Love Lies Bleeding,"

"Bella Donna," "King Cups" and the like. DEFORMITY APPARATUS, Trusses, Elastic Hosiery, Largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES is an artistic treasure. Published by Harper & Brothers.

Pickey.

To give the title of this book complete, it is "Pickey; a Thrilling Romance," by Orville Elder. It is a story of a train newsboy, who adopts a little orphan girl whom he picks up, hence her name, "Pickey"-is kind and good to her, and finally, when he becomes a prosperous and prominent busi-ness man, marries her. If the story has a moral it is in showing how a naturally tough boy, without much conscience, can be softened and saved by following a generous impulse. "Pickey" is not "a thrilling ro-mance." Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Suggestions Towards Applied Sociol-

The main proposition enforced in this work by Edward P. Payson is that the time has come when a physical science of sociology can be formulated and practically utilized; in other words, that apart from moral and spiritual considerations, the knowledge of the human organism and the power of manipulating it can be made the basis of a science for the improvement of communities. It is an earnest and thoughtful discussion of the means of improving social condi-tions and elevating mankind. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Along the Trail.

This is a volume of poems by Richard of Lyrics." Most of the poems are lyrics only in the general sense that they express the author's personal sentiments and emotions, while others are more descriptive than lyrical, and a few are translations from other languages. However, it is a volume of good verse. Several of the opening poems, suggested by the war with Spain, are very stirring, and others are equally good in their way. Boston: Small, Maynard

Wessex Poems and Other Verses. This is a collection of verses by Thomas Hardy, the novelist. Of the fifty short poems which the volume contains only four or five have been published, "though many," says the author, "were written long ago and others partly written. The poems are in a large degree dramatic or personative in conception, and show the author's skillful art in handling the mysterious and investing the ordinary with weird interest. The volume is illustrated by the author. Harper & Brothers.

Life's Comedy. The above title is given to a handsome volume containing a collection of drawings originally appearing in the pages of Life. They are the work of such artists as Gibson. Herford, Blue, Hanna, Blashfield, Budd and others of equal rank, and as representing that part of the "passing show" in which up-to-date youth takes part it affords amusement. The drawings are admirable, of course, from the artistic standpoint.

Fireside Fancles. This prettily bound volume contains nearly thirty short essays by Beulah C. Garretson on topics ranging from "Cobwebs" to "Culture," and including between them such subjects as "Individual Influence," "Friend-Books and People," Versus Facts," "Church and Religion," and many others on diverging lines. The author has a good style, and the essays are readable, provided there is nothing better at hand. J. B. Lippincott Company.

Publishers' Notes.

Thomas E. Watson, the Georgia congressman, is not a great statesman, but his "Story of France," published by the Macthe doing, but he has done it for the most part exceedingly well. He has given us a highly interesting book upon one of the most fascinating themes of history, an historical drama of which the interest steadly grows from the humble beginning of the nation to the consummation.

G. W. Dillingham Company reports an increase in its business over January and February of last year of more than double, and for immediate issue Edward Marshall's "The Story of the Rough Riders," an edition of 5,000 copies all sold in advance of publication. A second edition of Harold Frederic's "The Return of the O'Mahony" is in press, the first edition being sold four days

Books Received.

after issue.

"Uncle Nathan's Farm," a novel by Mrs M. A. Cornelius. Chicago: Laird & Lee. "The Princess of Gramfalon," a novel by E. Carl Latsey. Cincinnati: The Editor Publishing Company "White Dandy, or Master and I; a Horse's Story" in imitation of "Black Beauty." New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

CYCLE RACES IN A GALE.

McFarland Bent Out the "Infernal

Machine" in 1:35 at San Jose. SAN JOSE, Cal., March 12.-The blcycle races this afternoon were run in a howling northwest gale, but were a success, both from a point of attendance and the time made. The star feature in a local way was an exhibition half mile by Otto Zeigler and world's record for a made a good run and beat the Fournier pacing machine with a howling wind blowing against him, carrying clouds of dust. He made a mile in 1:35. This was the last on the programme, and two or three laps had to be made on the third of a mile track gefore the motorcycle, by Fournier and Stevens, could get up sufficient headway. When the word was given they were off with a magnificent burst of speed. It was not believed that McFarland could hang McFarland's calls of "faster," so on the 1:02, and for the mile 1:35. Zeigler, in his the machine, and was about two yards behind at the finish. Time, 49 3-5 seconds. In the ten-mile-lap race ten started, but only six finished. The pace was hot, and Fredericks. Nawn and Charles Turville were far and away ahead of Lawson, Clem Turville and Julius, Summary: Mile, open, professional, paced: Downing won; Goodman second, Lawson third. Time,

Mile exhibition by "infernal machine," rid-

Half mile, exhibition, paced by "infernal machine:" Otto Zeigler, Time, :49 1-5. Two-mile muticycle handicap: Downing and Cotter won, with 125 yards; Julius and Lawson second, with 175 yards; "Baby" Gibson third, with 300 yards. Time, 3:59 1-5; Ten-mile lap race: Charles Turville won; Fredericks second, Nawn third. Time, 25:11. The winner of the prizes was on the points made, that is, the laps, and the points were as follows: Charles Turville, 55; Fredericks, 54; Nawn, 46; Lawson, 20; Clem Turville, 11 One-mile exhibition for mile record, by McFarland, paced by Fournier's machine.

Took \$4,000 from Church Box.

BOSTON, March 12.-Wm. A. Doucette. twenty-two years old, was arrested to-day in Ct. Cecilia Church, Belvidere street, on as follows: Business manager, \$60 to \$75 a was separated from its baggage en route the charge of embezzling \$4,000 from the collection box of the church. Marked bills Venus's Looking Glass," "Ragged Robin," on his person after his arrest. placed in the box this morning were found

NET ROCK NEAR YARMOUTH.

Made Her Maiden Voyage from Liverpool Ten Days Ago-British Steamer Stranded in a Fog.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 12 .- The new Allan line steamer Castilian, from Portland, for Halifax, went ashore at Gannet Rock light, near Yarmouth, at 4:30 o'clock this morning at low tide, in a dense fog, her compasses being disarranged. Two compartments are full of water and tugs have gone from Yarmouth to the scene. The Castilian arrived at Halifax from Liverpool ten days ago on her maiden voyage and went to Portland to load cargo for return. She is 8,200 tons net register, being the largest Allan line steamer affoat. The ship is in charge of Captain Barrett and officers formerly of the steamer Parisian, the entire crew of the Parisian having been transferred to th mails and passengers here for Liverpool. after she struck, but the best discipline prevailed among the passengers. They returned to their berths and were called out again to don life preservers, which many were wearing when they reached Yarmouth on tugs at 8:15 this (Sunday) evening. Fifty passengers and the crew all saved their baggage. The steamer went on at low tide, which will be in her favor. The place of

The first and second holds are full of water. The steamer is aground aft to the engine room, and there is six feet of water in the engine room. There is six fathoms of water under her aft. The captain, three mates, the steward, engineers and some of the crew remain on board and three tugs are standing by. The steamer was fifteen miles out of her course, with a fresh southwest wind, which would increase the cur-There is a fair prospect of salvage of the

The Allan's agent at Halifax has chartered the steamers Delta and City of Ghent to go to the scene of the wreck toplied for. The passengers and crew will eave Yarmouth to-morrow morning for Halifax to take the mail steamer Van Couver for England. They speak in the highest terms of the discipline maintained after the ship struck. She had been moving slowly, with sharp outlook in the haze. The officers wanted to give a wide berth to Cape Sable, which they feared they might be nearing. Nothing of whistle or buoy was heard or seen and no sign of land until the shock, which was so light many passengers thought it was a heavy wave. Engines were reversed, but when it was found the steamer held fast the boats were got ready and the sleeping passengers awakened and told to pack up in case it should be necessary to send them ashore. Splendid coolness was displayed by the

whole crew. Rockets were fired at intervals and at daylight the first officer and purser went ashore in a small boat to Tusket. They drove nine miles to Yarmouth for assistance. During this time the passengers were waiting for help, the sea began to run high and the rolling of the ship became unpleasant. Lord Archbishop Douglas, a returning Jesuit missionary, conducted an impressive service on the deck in the forenoon. In the afternoon the boats were launched and the passengers and crew told off in them. Shortly after the whistles hands but the captain, engineers and some of the crew were safely taken off and conveyed to Yarmouth. Opinions in Yarmouth differ as to floating the ship. The chances are favorable if the weather continues moderate. The work of discharging the cargo commences to-morrow. A large number of sheep in the forward helds have been found drowned, and the swelling of the grain has thrown up the

dining saloon deck. PORTLAND, Me., March 12.-The Castilan sailed from this port at 1 p. m. Saturday. The ship itself is talued at about \$700,to and her cargo at \$450,000. This is the most valuable cargo the Allans have ever shipped from Portland. The principal items were grain and provisions.

The saloon passengers were Captain L. Arbuthnot, Rev. Lord Archbishop Douglas, London, England; Baynes, Mr. Berisford, Frank Ducett, Fred Fowler, Miss M. J. Frith, Miss Hattle Gard- first importation of the seedless variety of ner, Mr. Samuel Hierd, Mrs. Hierd, Colonel J. McLean, Mr. M. Philips, Captain J. J. Riley, J. J. Riley, jr., William Wylie, Montreal; Arthur J. Forward, Mr. McLeod Stewart, Mrs. McLeod Stewart, Miss Mina McLeod Stewart, Ottawa, Ontario; Mrs. Ness, Howick, Quebec; Rev. D. W. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, Ormstown, Quebec; Mr. William Hendrie, jr., Miss C. M. Hendrie, Miss Maud Hendrie, Hamilton, Ontario. There were sixteen second cabin. and about twenty-five steerage passengers.

THE PAVONIA A WRECK. Stories by the Crew of Her Terrible

Ordeal at Sea. LIVERPOOL, March 12.-The officers of the Cunard line steamer Pavonia, Captain 1 disabled, and which arrived here yesterday Gado, Azores, maintain the utmost reticence regarding the steamer's experience. It was terrible ordeal. Her troubles began with a terrible gale on Jan. 30. For three days the engines were slowed and mountainous seas tossed the Pavonia like a shuttlecock. Then her boilers began to move in their cradles and to bump against each other. It is not that they bumped her sides. for if this had been the case, the crew says, she would not have floated long. Eventually the engineers after the most arduous labors secured the boilers with ropes and chains, and the bumping ceased, but it was found that the steam pipes were broken. The crew, it appears, never lost confidence though they assert that the vessel rolled mile. so tremendously that it would have been While he did not succeed in breaking it, he | possible sometimes to walk on her inner sides. Three boats were lost, part of the port rail and the galley were carried away and the bakehouse was stove in. Altogeth-

> The Oswestria Founders. CROOK HAVEN, Ireland, March 12.-The New York Evening Sun.

er as the Pavonia now lies at the dock she

presents a pitiably damaged condition.

British steamer Oswestria, Captain Wilson, from Norfolk, Va., Feb. 22, via Newport News, for Manchester, stranded in the fog at 10 o'clock this morning in Dunlough bay. Part of her crew soon reached shore, but on to the machine, but he did it. In the others were missing for several hours, and there was the greatest anxiety as to their him a place. He is a good fellow, but has of the Little Sisters of the Poor. As it fate. Eventually the missing men reached Crock Haven, many having had narrow escapes. The Oswestria's cargo is washing ashore and the vessel is a total wreck. If the weather freshens she will probably soon

> DETROIT, Mich., March 12.-The Free steamers from Detroit to Buffalo is being projected by E. A. Davis, of this city. The company is to be capitalized at \$1,000,000. of which \$700,000 is already subscribed. The projectors assert that the company will

New Line of Lake Steamers.

den by O. S. Stevens and Fournier. Time, eleven hours with the line in operation by the end of the present summer. Movements of Steamers. QUEENSTOWN. March 12.-Arrived: Pennland, from Philadelphia. Sailed: Cam-

have two 425-foot steamers capable of mak-

NEW YORK, March 12 - Arrived: La Bretagne, from Havre. Sailed: Alsatia, for

pania, for New York.

What Actors Are Paid. W. J. Henderson, in Scribner. The salaries of actors and actresses vary so much that no fixed prices can be quoted. It may suffice to say that the salary list of stock house will not come to less than \$1,000 a week, and is often considerably more. The salaries in the "front" are about | matic critic, at the end, "that the company week; box office man, \$30; assistant, \$15; two

THE CASTILIAN ASHORE salaries of the attaches of the stage are all fixed at union rates. Furthermore, the mansalaries of the attaches of the stage are all ager must employ three men on a side-that is, three stage hands on each side of the stage, including the stage carpenter and his assistant-and two flymen, men who work the curtain and drops up in the "flies." the regions above the stage. The union rates are as follows: Stage carpenter, \$30 a week; assistant, \$25; electrician, \$25; assistant, \$15; property man, \$25; assistant, \$15; back door-keeper, \$7; stage hands, \$1.50 for each performance, \$2.50 per day for putting on a play, 50 cents an hour for rehearsals and 621/2 cents an hour for all labor half an hour after the fall of the final curtain. Orchestra leaders get \$40 to \$50 a week, and the union rate for musicians is \$25 except in operettas, when it is \$4 a performance.

THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR E-Governor Francis Talks on the Scheme to Raise \$15,000,000.

ST. LOUIS. March 12.-Ex-Governor David R. Francis, who acted as toastmaster at the banquet given last night to Missouri State officials and members of the Legislature by the Louisiana Purchase world's fair commissioners, made an able address, in the course of which he said: "As representing the Louisiana Purchase convention, held in this city on Jan. 10 last, composed of delegates from fourteen States and one Territory, which convention had decided to celebrate this hundredth anniversary by an an unexcelled international exposition, the delegation to Washington asked a loan of \$5,000,000 from the federal government to aid in the preparation for such a celebration. As representing the city of St. Louis, the delegation said to Congress that the people of that city pledged themselves to raise \$10,000,000 toward such a celebration and that the federal government could make its loan conditional on \$10,000,000 being provided by this city, so that the money need not be the disaster is a few miles from where the advanced by the general government if S: Louis did not provide its share. The dele-Moravian, of the Allan line, was lost some gation also assured the Congress that the five millions advanced by the Congress would be repaid in full to the federal treasury before one dollar of the ten millions urnished by the city of St. Louis should be returned to the sources whence it came. The proposition met with approval and applause. Its fairness was commended, its liberality complimented. Representatives and senators uttered enthusiastic words of encouragement and committed themselves and their constituency to support the meas-

"If we secure five millions from the federal government (and in my judgment we slim hope of the steamer ever coming off. Missouri would feel offended if not given an opportunity to aid in this great undertaking. We are all interested alike in the progress and welfare of this commonwealth and equally jealous of her fair name. Such an exposition as we have planned will add to the material benefit of the State at large, and the success of the celebration will reflect credit on every Missourian. We have not invited you to be our guests on this occasion for the purpose of embarrassing you by a request to do anything of which your own good judgment does not approve."

#### ORIENTAL PLANTS HERE

PROF. KNAPP'S COLLECTION FOR EX-PERIMENT IN UNITED STATES.

Japan Persimmons, Plums, Pears, Bamboo and Camphor Trees to Be Given a Fair Trial.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-Prof. S. A. Knapp, the special commissioner of Secretary Wilson to the Orient to investigate the availability of Eastern plants and seeds for common use in this country and secure specimens of those that are valuable, of the tugs were heard, and at 5 o'clock all has submitted his preliminary report summing up the work. There are a number of seeds and plants selected for experiment with a view to common usage here and they include persimmons, the Eastern product of which is a far more edible fruit than ours, bamboo, Japan plums, pears, camphor trees and hagi. All the persimmon | Study the baby. Then put a better, brighter and pear seedlings have reached here and have been distributed to experiment stations and the rest soon will be at hand for on his feet. I think the name 'Prohibition'

As to the persimmons, Professor Knapp found very few varieties sufficiently tested to be worthy of introduction. A few, however, were secured. The persimmon, the report shows, is the most universally used of all the fruits of Japan. This makes the the persimmon, which is dried and preserved like a fig. Some plums were purchased in Japan for hybridizing our native plums. The bamboo is used in Japan for | tional Church. The music was excellent. an infinite variety of purposes and it is even | Mr. Long spoke of the ideal manhood Christ a table delicacy. Whether the American developed, the simple laws of life which He taste will be trained to use the bamboo as a food is not ventured, but the report says of highest well being, and illustrated that the it will thrive in many of the Southern law of love includes all other laws. Love States and be of great value in various organized in all institutions will recreate ways. Among other uses it is suggested as | society. The theme of the evening sermona material for eave-troughs, light fences, staging poles, rafters, etc. It is the product | a heaven on earth. God has given the human of a warm climate and in rich, moist soil | soul countless sources of enjoyment. He frequently grows sixty feet in one year. meant that happiness should be brought The Japanese pear brought here is very man by a song, a flower, a poem or a blue hardy and is largely used to graft on to and sky. Happiness may come through the gate which was towed into St. Michael's on Feb. | United States. One advantage it has over the American pear is that it is said to be proof against blight. Camphor trees were selected because this variety will stand the frost of our gulf States and the tree is large and ornamental. The bark of the with the bamboo for a variety of purposes dispersal that the Pavonia passed through a The Crypomeria Japonica is the principal tree used in reforesting the mountains of Japan and it will be a valuable addition to the woods of the Southern States. Hagi or lespidigu bicular, is a new foliage plant apparently of great value. It stands the drought well, is similar to alfalfa in characteristics and nutritive value, but more hardy, thrives on poorer soil and has a more vigorous growth. A variety of rice was brought from the Island of Kiushi, which, it is said, will not break in the mill, which causes a loss in the United States. The Department of Agriculture has received a consignment of varieties of Rus- tion to duty and righteousness. sian grains and other products, the grains being selected with the expectation they will resist the rust and drought. All these are not for general distribution, but are to be experimented with, first at the various agricultural stations. Professor Knapp's report will not be in shape for issuance for some

According to this story, even in happy Baltimore the amateur actor has trouble

decided to give a performance, and the committee in charge of the selection of the cast was importuned by a member to give not all the requirements of an actor, even | falls on Passion Sunday this year, on which for an amateur affair. A part was finally given to him in which he made but one entrance and spoke only two words. He was to enter and approach the king with a letter. When asked, "Are of the Sacred Heart parish, who also have

you the duke's messenger?" he had to say

Young Brown attended the first rehearsal and kept his manuscript in his hand, foi lowing the others carefully. When it came his turn to go on he approached the mimi throne and spoke his little "I am" very creditably. After attending two or three rehearsals he came to the conclusion that he knew his part. He did not attend, therefore, until the night of the performance When the curtain went up Brown stood i ing the trip from Detroit to Buffalo in the wings and watched the progress of the his cue came. When he got it, a tray wit a letter upon it was pushed into his hand and he felt himself shoved out upon th Mustering up all his courage walked over to where the king was seater on his throne. His majesty was doing somheavy acting and placed great emphasis or each word. He asked: "Ar-r-r-e ye-e-eou the duke's messenger-r-r-r?

> This heavy acting was too much for Brown, who instead of his "I am" and leaving the stage, stood trembling all over and said: "Am 1?"

Justice to an Artiste.

"It is but justice to say." wrote the drahither, and Mme. Uppersole has therefore to

REV. J. C. SMITH OBJECTS TO ATTACK ON PROHIBITIONISTS.

A Lesson, However, in the Potter Letter-Way to Compete with Saloons.

Rev. J. Cumming Smith delivered a sermon in the Tabernacle Church last night on "The Advantage of Positive and Negative Elements." He said, in part:

"Bishop Potter's onslaught on Prohibitionists is rather merciless. I do not find it in my heart to scourge any class of men who have tried to purge our world. Especially do I feel so when many of these reformers have been personal sufferers and can point with aching hearts to homes blighted with drink. These reformers have kept the cause from ebbing out into indifference. They have urged science to act as an auxiliary in the crusade and school boards to put books on the scientific phase of alcohol into the hands of our youth. Let us have a mantle of charity a little broader than our own shoulders. When, however, you denude the bishop's

letter of its savage features there remains a lesson. He represents a submarine current. You cannot cure a vice by taking away what it feeds on. Reforms to be lasting must supply substitutes. Bishop Potter simply voices a large demand among reformers. To close the saloon would only open some new sources of sin unless you our main streets at daybreak you see men hungry-looking and poor and cold. There are no coffee houses to allure them. The saloon offers a cheap breakfast. It has a warm, cheery stove. It has newspapers to beguile the vagrant from his misery. It has games to while away his time. All this while the Christians are sound asleep! Put yourself in the poor tramp's place and ask what you would do. Of course, if you are sinless you would not be a tramp; indeed, you would not be on earth at all to shame the rest of clay. But being human, ask what course you would ask reformers to take? We must beat the saloon on its own ground -minus drink! Every city ought to have some places of pleasure put up on the broadest plan. Don't be too squeamish about games. Have a stage with the purest plays. Have a billiard table if necesnelpful power around the place. The whole idea in a nutshell is, when you chop the block remember the grain of the wood "Then another phase. The upper classes are blind to the new humanism of our day. The rise of the under classes means a new duty for the best classes. In the last analysis the responsibility for crime rests upon those who are strong to help their weaker fellows but never move a finger. But our aristocracies are only waking up. They owe it to their inferior fellows to better their environments, to elevate their home life and make it worth while for them to fight their way up. The whole social and industrial question is involved. We have now a system of hot rivalry, where the best are often worsted and a bundred injustices sting men, and the men who crawl up seldom look down to see how their fellows fare. The Salvation Army and temperance reformers complain of this apathy on top. But things look better in this respect.

"Scientifically, if a man has poor food and bad water and had air in rooms to breathe, then his system craves stimulant. Perhaps good food, and good water, and well-aired rooms would choke the desire for stimulant at the very start. It is well to weigh these causes of vice. If a man has no work and no wages and a home crying for bread he tries for work and fails, and then in despair takes the cup to drown his care. Perhaps if you helped a man to get a job you might keep away his thirst. In our world, where we are all defective (especially if we hold our heads too high), we must take men as they are and help them up the best we can. I vote for the party that sets industry going and keeps men employed. Idleness is worse than intemperance because it leads to every species of sin. Then when men are at work find the best plan to guard them from evil when working hours close by providing parlors or palaces where innocent but not insipid entertainment is given. Above all, aim at changing the real heart of the man. Bank on homes, and schools and churches. This is a broad scheme, to be true, but this is the modern desire of our best reformers. Nothing negative will do. If you snatch a noisy rattle from the baby the baby will only make a noisier rattle in its throat. toy and it will let you have the rattle with out a pang. Never tell a man he is down: he knows it by pain; tell him how to stand is unfair to the society; they aim at far more than mere prohibition of sales of liquor; they aim at education of our youth and helping men to work and cleansing the

names, use the best methos to free men from the demon.

homes. At any rate, let public opinion feel

the curse as it is, and, waiving all party

People's Congregational Church. Despite the unfavorable weather of yesterday, Rev. H. B. Long was greeted by large audiences at the People's Congregaannounced and followed as the conditions lecture was, "Where Happiness Can be Found." Mr. Long said it is possible to find of the home, social life, travel and religion. create their own happiness. All education, all professions and all business are to place man in the most helpful relations to his brother man. Manhood must be the ideal of life. Every great truth of literature and art should be applied. The greatest privilege of every youth is to transform truth into conduct and character. All learning of our age bught to mean its higher happiness. No wrong can be righted except by personal effort. Reason must be given her rightful throne, and conscience must reign. Man must be helped from within. He must be bound to the universe by the ties of love His feeble energies must be reinforced by the divine. Whatever concerns humanity must concern the individual. The happiness of the next age depends upon the young people of to-day-upon their kind of thinking and living, and upon their firm devo-

Services for St. Patrick. Patrick's Catholic Church, located At 10 o'clock on Friday morning high mass will be sung in this church. Rev. John Ryves, pastor of St. Ann's Church, Terre Haute, Ind., will deliver a panegyric on St Patrick, the apostle of Ireland. The day will be generally religiously observed at all the Catholic churches in the city. High mass will be celebrated at St. John's Church at 8 o'clock. St. Joseph's day, March 19, is usually cele brated at St. Joseph's Church and the Home

St. Joseph for their patron, generally have a suitable celebration. By a Japanese Minister. Rev. G. I. Keirn will preach in the Central and Fifteenth streets, this evening at 7:30

day the services are of a sorrowful char-

acter, it may be transferred to and cele-

of St. Joseph, in charge of the girls' schools

brated on Monday following. The Sisters

o'clock. Mr. Keirn has been pastor for the past in Charlestown, Mass. A few weeks ago he received and accepted a call to the Japan mission under the auspices of the general convention of Universalists. He is a native f this State, was born and brought up in Whitley county, north of Columbia City. He will sail for Japan, accompanied by his wife, from San Francisco the 25th inst.

Central Christian Meetings.

The series of meetings being held at the Central Christian Church, which was to have ended last night, will be continued the remainder of the week, on account of the extensive interest shown. The church has gained a number of accessions.

Kipling Wanted to Write.

All of the gossip about the Hotel Grene ble is centered about the condition and convalescence of Rudyard Kipling. The docdoorkeepers, \$8 to \$12 each; head usher, \$8; do all her kissing without her trained mi-other ushers (three or four), \$7; lithograph men (two), \$15; night watchman, \$10. The microbes of the local theater." tors in attendance have kept from the public many of the incidents of the au-thor's illness which would be of widespread

interest. It is known now that Mr. Kiping was delirious for several days, and that at one time it was with difficulty that he was kept in bed. He demanded in his delirium paper and ink and pen, and insisted upon writing. One of the curious questions that he asked the doctors as he lay in this helpless condition was about the fighting at Manila. As there had just been a fight there, the doctors thought that Mr. Kipling was rational, but soon discovered their mistake. Mr. Kipling's anxiety to know something of what was going on in the world, after being virtually out of it for nearly a fortnight, is intense,

FROGS IN HER STOMACH

Mrs. Anna E. Thomas, of Newport, Ky.,

was "featured" last night at a meeting of

This Spiritualist Knew Just What the Medium Meant.

Spiritualists at Mansur Hall. She gave a lecture on "Immortality," in which she at tacked orthodox preachers and religion and attempted to justify "practical demonstration" of spiritualism with reason. She and two other mediums gave an exhibition. An audience of two hundred had gathered, and it was composed mostly of the faithful. Here and there were incredulous ones, who were present because the theaters are not open Sunday night, and who were prone to giggle. As the audience entered the hall each member paid 10 cents to the doorkeeper-the same amount that one pays for the yellowbacked books explaining "How to Become a Spiritualist," "How to Get Rich" and many other "how-tos" on sale at all news-stands provide something better. If you walk along It soon became apparent that the expected therefore a theatrical surprise when a procession of three mediums, including the star, entered through a rear door, unexpectedly, to the accompaniment of piano music and proceeded to the platform.

Mrs. Thomas was seen to be a plump handsome woman, elaborately gowned, wearing diamond earrings and a diamond ring and her golden hair arranged as if she had just come from a hair dresser's hands. A master of ceremonies introduced her as a medium of world-wide fame, through whom beings on the invisible side communed with their friends, and incidentally he said that she was giving "sittings" at a certain adsary. Perhaps better keep clergymen off dress. Mrs. Thomas acknowledged the incommittees. Have books of real worth, but | troduction with a smile that showed her keep out some Sunday school books. Put a pretty teeth, and gracefully waved a fan good guard, not of police, but of manly, that was a "creation" of whatever rich fans are made of.

The entertainment, or service, was opened by a hymn. A trio of boys then began to sing. Mrs. Thomas arose and read a poem entitled "Human Life," relating that according to the development of nature there must be a life beyond the grave. As an introduction to her lecture she said that she was very sensitive and she hoped that while she was talking no one would look at his watch. She also said that her lecture came to her from "Prof. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia," and, though she did not say he was dead, it was to be understood that he was, and that he was her "guide." In the lecture she said "many an orthodox preacher sneaked into the back door of medium's home," which brought a laugh from the audience. She also delivered a fervent prayer with her head thrown back and her eyes closed. When Mrs. Thomas had concluded her

lecture the entertainment began. The lights were turned low. One of the mediums, who arose and stood at the front of the platform, began to have "influences." first one was an old doctor, she said, and he wanted to talk to an old-time spiritualist who sat in the front row. "It is something about a bay horse," said the medium. "Do you understand?" Yes, the old man understood. "And here is someone who says something

about peafowls. Do you understand that Amid the laughter the old man said h also understood the last revelation. "I have a peculiar sensation in my throat and stomach," said the medium, "and I hear a name. It seems to come for you, and she pointed to another front-row man and told him the name. "Yes," he said, "I know. I am so thankful she is with me. When she died twelveno, it was thirteen, frogs were found in

her stomach. Though the audience was convulsed, the medium was not surprised, it seemed. She only smiled, said she was sure it was a most unpleasant sensation and coughed several times. She had several other influences which were more or less recognizable to the persons she addressed. The "messages" consisted mostly of love and assurances that "I am always with you." The spiritualists invariably thanked the spirits for these as-

Another medium gave a slate-writing exhibition-one of the same old kind by which people have been imposed on for years. She held a slate under a table until it was heard to be banging around. That being the summons, she brought the slate to view and from within its covers could be heard a clicking as of a pencil writing. When the slate was opened no pencil was to be seen The medium read the "message," saying she was used to reading them, but she held up the slate so that it could be seen there was writing on it. The messages were more or less general, but usually some one in the audience called out with thanks that they

recognized the spirit.

Then came Mrs. Thomas's entertainment. "I want all the light I can get," she said, a little ostentatiously, and the lights were turned up. She began a song in which the audience joined, and she walked to and fro in front of the platform with graceful steps. Suddenly she stopped and gasped. The expression of her eyes was that she saw things. She pressed her little hand to her forehead and walked slowly, as the spirit led her, to a man sitting a few rows back. She told him about an Indian she saw and about two or three people with flowers. He recognized them all, he said, but it was not made clear what the Indian meant by putting a red feather behind the subject's ear, as the medium said he did. Mrs. Thomas's performance was much more extravagant walked about making graceful gesture? and dramatic gasps which were very becoming. It was rather Delsartian. One man "understood" when she told about two men committing suicide by drowning. She herself felt like she were submerged in water, she said. When she was through she received the congratulations of the spiritualists and again commenced her "sittings."

Educating the Left Hand. Boston Transcript.

Does the development of the left hand -the left side-receive any attention in the schools of this country? In Germany the pupils of the public schools perform an exercise in drawing with the right hand, and then are compelled to do it with the left till they have accomplished just as satisfactory results, while in the industrial schools ambidexterity is also taught by requiring the use of the left hand in sawing wood and in similar occupations. It is claimed that not only does this render a person almost doubly efficient, but that the general health is much improved by it as a more nearly perfect circulation is thus established. This latter theory seems reasonable enough, and as to the efficiency which may be acquired, look at the fairyfingered, deft-digited Japanese, how they toil, and what wonders they evolve, and they are said to be almost universally ambidextrous. And there is another point that might be used in bringing about cultivation of this ability. The evolutionists, at least some of them, say that we have not reached the highest possible development as human beings, and shall not till the left side is as fully expanded in all its muscles as is the right. Now, if this be so, we shall on the next plane of our development be but human beings still, though ambidextrous human beings. So, why not let us all begin right here and now to take on this manifestation, this acquisition, so that when the time comes we shall be entitled to a sort of double promotion-can skip the ambidextrous human plane, so to speak?

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